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Volume XVI.

DECEMBER, 1895.

Number 12



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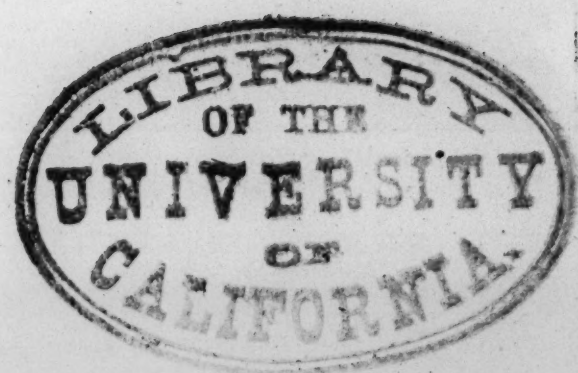
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H. E. CURRY, M. D.

BAKER CITY, OREGON.

"THE - MAN - WHO - DID - IT."

California Medical Journal.

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San Francisco, California, December, 1895.

NO 12

Original Articles.

PODOPRACIC SURGERY. (No. 18.)

(Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, and *prassein*, to make.)

Lectures by PROF. GERE, California Medical College
Intermediate Course, '94.

The foot should be of moderate size with short heel, strong great toe and well arched instep. Excessively small feet are admired by many, particularly by the Chinese; but a disproportionately small foot is as much a deformity as a disproportionately large one, and is much less useful, especially to an unwilling, prospective father-in-law. Many have worn, and some still wear, tight shoes with high heels, under the impression that they display to better advantage the beauties of the foot, ankle and leg; also, that they make a large foot appear smaller. It is true that such make a smaller track on the ground, and were one to look no higher the deception might be successful, but as the foot is sure to project beyond the narrow sole and overrun the diminished heel the discrepancy between the shoe and its contents is only the more strongly impressed on the observer. The high heel, though temporarily rendering prominent a fine instep, ankle and leg, is, in the end, destructive to their beauties, for the arch of the foot, removed from its level base and approaching a line with the leg, tends to

become straight and rigid; the ankle, being compelled to do unnatural work in its strained position, becomes stiff and thickened, while the calf muscles, relieved of their duty of lifting the heel, become thin and flabby through lack of exercise.

The toes are often distorted by the use of ill-fitting shoes, which are often too narrow, sometimes too short, and not unfrequently both, causing the toes to overlap and their joints to project and often producing an exuberant crop of corns and bunions; the great toe, which should extend on a line with the inner side of the foot, is deflected toward the center, impairing the strength and elasticity of the stride and steadiness of gait. The natural step is taken over and from the end of the great toe, but when this is displaced or deprived of its usefulness the step begins from the side at the ball of the great toe or first metatarsophalangeal articulation; so the foot, and with it the leg and thigh, is turned outward and the limb advanced in a semi-sidewise manner with a swing, drag or waddle as the case may be. Shoes should be wide and long enough that the toes may be unrestrained, with low, if any heels; but as long as the habit of wearing thicker heels than soles prevails, it will be necessary that they fit snugly to the instep and ankle to prevent the foot from sliding forward in the shoe



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and compressing or bruising the toes. On these grounds I recommend the wearing of laced shoes instead of buttoned or elastic, for the latter soon stretch and let the toes slide forward, while the first can always be made to fit sufficiently tight at the ankle and instep. It should also be remembered that stockings should not be worn too tight, as a short or tightfitting stocking will cramp the toes even if the shoe be unobjectionable. A stocking with a square toe is to be preferred to a conical or pointed one.

The kind of shoes recommended (laced) with proper stockings will prevent the development or assist in the cure of corns, bunions and ingrowing nails. Corns may occur on the surface of, or between, the toes or on the sole of the foot, a favorite location being on the outer side of the little toe and on top of the one or two nearest to it.

These callosities are not necessarily a sign that the shoe is too tight, but certainly that it is an improper fit—a very loose shoe may by constant rubbing produce corns, especially if manufactured of hard, stiff leather. Corns between the toes, however, are certain indications that the toe of the shoe is too narrow and compresses the toes laterally so that the joints rub together. The moisture of this region prevents these interdigital growths from acquiring the horny texture that has given the common name to these patches of thickened epidermis (*cornu*—a horn), but “soft corns” are more painful, as a rule, than the drier variety. Corns on the sole of the foot are generally caused by a narrow shoe making a wrinkle in the skin, but may be due to a projection as of a nail, peg

or accumulation of dust in the bottom of the shoe. However originated, corns are really a protective effort of nature, which seeks to shield the sensitive tissues from pressure by interposing additional layers of epidermis between them and the source of irritation; nevertheless, the corn itself when very thick acts like a foreign body, being pressed into the subjacent tissues, and so increases the suffering.

Corns are commonly pared or sliced off with a sharp knife, this process being possibly facilitated by previous soaking in soda water, or other alkaline solution, which softens them; but if *liquor potassa* be carefully applied they can be easily scraped away. A popular “corn remedy” is a mixture containing salicylic acid in proportion of 10 per cent or more. *Cannabis indica* is frequently added to allay the pain, and collodion to cause the remedy to adhere to the skin. A good formula for a collodion mixture or “corn paint” is: Alcoholic extract of *cannabis indica*, 10 grains; salicylic acid, 30 grains; collodion, 1 drachm; mix, apply daily. The corn becomes loose in a few days. (This may be applied to warts as well.) No matter how removed, a corn will return if the original exciting cause still persists so better fitting shoes should be prescribed. An excellent means of removing pressure temporarily, so perhaps permitting the corn to get well, is the application of a felt plaster with a hole in it to receive the corn, the circumference being thick enough to prevent pressure or friction upon its enclosure; they may be obtained in the drugstores under the name of “corn plasters,” having an adhesive

substance applied to one surface to keep them *in situ* after being applied. A little absorbent cotton carried between the toes in the case of soft corns often gives great relief, or they may be treated like the more common variety.

Bunions differ from corns in that they are situated on a joint, generally that of the great toe where it joins the foot, and while a corn is limited to the epidermis layer of the skin a bunion has a deeper origin. The inflammation in the latter case extends to the synovial membrane or to the bursa covering the joint, which becomes thickened, or there may be enlargement of the bone itself in cases of long standing; this may be a serious matter and cause much suffering and deformity. The pressure must be removed before a cure can be effected, and sometimes a quite serious surgical operation is required to remove the abnormal growth or diseased structures. It is recommended that the shoe should be made broad and nearly straight on the inner side; there should be a separate compartment, formed by a strip or loop of leather sewed in with the welt of the shoe to retain the great toe in the normal line. Special splints, apparatus of adhesive strips, etc., have been devised for the treatment of bunions, but I think I have explained them fully to you in my lectures on minor surgery and bandaging.

Ingrowing or "infleshed" nails are another result of wearing shoes which are too narrow, too short or ill-fitting across the toes; they are very painful and often require surgical treatment in addition to renunciation of the faulty

shoe. Mild cases may be cured by the application of carbolic acid to the furrow caused by the incurvated edge of the nail. Sometimes a thin slip of rubber is inserted under the sharp edge, or a solution of gutta percha in chloroform, one part to eight, introduced frequently into the interstice. When the nail has grown out sufficiently it should be cut transversely with the corners slightly blunted. In severe cases we may slice off the fleshy part at the side of the toe up to the edge of the nail, or remove the nail itself. It is seldom necessary to extract the entire nail; the central portion should be left for protection to the top of the toe, but a strip sufficiently wide should be taken from one or both sides clear into the matrix, which should also be cauterized (the matrix), preferably with chloride of zinc, to prevent reproduction of the offending portion. An anæsthetic, general or local, should be used as, otherwise, the operation is excessively painful, and the part may be rendered bloodless by Esmarch's process. Many other methods have been practiced, such as scraping thin the middle of the nail, removing a central V shaped portion and various astringent, sedative or anodyne applications, but they are mostly ineffective, and it is unnecessary to dwell upon them as the procedures that I have mentioned will be found most satisfactory.

Excessive perspiration of the feet is often annoying, sometimes painful, and generally offensive. For the relief of this the methods recommended for general hyperidrosis may be utilized, and locally daily ablutions with very hot or very cold water, perhaps medi-

cated with astringents or antiseptics, and frequent changes of the shoes and stockings. Salicylic acid or asepsin triturated with some inert powder may be dusted in the stockings with advantage, or talc, ten parts with alum, two parts may be applied frequently to the feet. It is said that chromic acid in 10 per cent solution applied to the feet every three or six weeks will control the trouble.

And now, ladies and gentlemen, hoping that these lectures, though following a course somewhat outside the ordinary lines of surgical instruction, may prove none the less interesting and valuable, I bid you for the present, adieu.

SOME CERTAINTIES IN MEDICAL PRACTICE.

Q. A. R. HOLTON, M. D., Ramona, Cal.

Every Physician who has had many years of experience, if he has been a close and intelligent observer of the effect of his prescriptions, must come upon some certainties in medicine; some remedies which cure certain conditions, and always cure them. So far as he can arm himself with these certainties, the practice becomes easy and very satisfactory to both himself and his patrons. With the hope of adding something to this stock of knowledge I give a few of the certainties which have served me for years.

Lobelia in Infantile Colic:—On his subsequent visits to obstetrical cases the doctor is often called to relieve the infant of what the nurse calls colic. The baby cries and kicks and squirms incessantly, giving no rest to any one in the house. After a careful inspec-

tion to see that no mechanical cause is doing the mischief, such as pins, chafing of clothing etc., put one drop of Lobelia, spc. tr., in an ounce of water and give one-half teaspoonful, warm, to the infant, it will be in a quiet sleep in five minutes.

Any return of the trouble will yield to one or two doses. I have used this for many years and never knew it to fail in any case where the above conditions were present.

Rhus Tox. in Furuncles:—In cases of boils where the well known remedy Calcium Sul. fails, as it does sometimes to stop the constantly recurring boils or crop of boils, if Rhus Tox be given in alternation with the Hepar Sul. a speedy cure will be the result. The class of cases where Hepar Sul. fails and Rhus is curative are those popularly known as blood boils where little pus is formed, or where it is very tardy in forming, the tumors being hard, reddish purple, often dwindling away without discharging any pus.

The remedies may be given as follows:

R

Spec. Tr. Rhus Tox.	-	gtt. v
Water	-	3 iv

M Sig. Give a teaspoonful every four hours in alternation with Hepar Sul. 3 x, five grs. at a dose.

If the surface be kept clean by daily washing with soap and water and frequent change of under clothing, boils will promptly cease recurring under the above remedies.

Spec. Rhus Tox. will promptly cure that form of Impetigo sometimes called milk crust in which a pustular eruption appears on the scalp, about the ears, or on the face of children, discharging a yellow sticky fluid which

dries, forming a continuous scab, matting the hair together, usually accompanied with some itching. The surface under the scab appearing red and sensitive. One drop of the Tincture to an ounce of water, one half to one teaspoonful every three hours. The parts may be washed with Lloyd's Asepsin which is one of the best local applications in such cases.

Spec. Tr. Nux Vom. in Indigestion:—A patient comes complaining of his stomach, feels uncomfortable after eating. Ask him if it feels like a rock or something hard in his stomach after meals, if he says yes, give him one half drop doses of Nux in a little water before each meal, that will give him immediate relief, and then treat the case with such other remedies as are indicated, chief among which is some wholesome advice as to diet, habits and exercise.

WHAT CAUSES PAIN?

G. P. Bissell, M. D., Cedarville, Cal.

I don't mean to ask what instrument causes pain, for most of us who carry our memories back, can call to mind the rod of correction, and perhaps even our mother's slipper; but the question that I am dwelling upon is the physiological cause of pain; for I have never seen this question answered satisfactorily to my mind.

By inference far-fetched, we are taught that pain is caused by the breaking down of cells; and this inference is supported by the observation of evident physical enjoyment of all young animals as exhibited by their playfulness, and the memory of our own exalted youthful vitality. The

logic is that the superabundant proliferation of cells is the cause of this exalting vitality—that in more advanced age the building of cells is comparatively less active, and hence the vitality less active, or perhaps, rather, the disposition to move less imperative. And here comes the far-fetched inference that the breaking down of cells is the cause of pain.

But this logic has never seemed to me fairly to cover the cases. Take for example the youth and vigorous middle aged who expend their surplus energy in motion, and one must see that the cells are destroyed nearly as fast as produced, and that this very destruction is enjoyment, else the means would not be so eagerly sought. And to come back to the mother's slipper or rod of correction, we all know that the blow must be comparatively light, so slight as to have only a stimulating effect in order to produce pain for if the blow be very heavy a numbness is produced and all sensation of pain is wanting. But the moment that repair sets in it is accompanied by pain.

Some diseases are painful, but it is not the disease that is most destructive of life that is necessarily most painful, while diseases that are very destructive of life may be almost wholly unaccompanied by pain.

Neuralgia, for instance, is scarcely dangerous to life, but is very painful. Every physician must have noted cases where many tissues of the body were disarranged—almost disintegrated, and yet were accompanied throughout by apathy and almost or quite absence of pain. Then again some diseases are very painful and very dan-

gerous to life.

We will go back to young and healthy life when physical enjoyment is exquisitely intense. Doubtless at that period the proliferation of cells is most active, and their destruction also, but that enjoyment is in the first instance due to the building up of cells, for sensation belongs to higher cell life, and the life could not have been without the cells. So far they who hold that pain is from destruction of cells have started right, but have not made right statements. Had they said as I have, that without cells, life and sensation could not be, the statement would have been correct. But sensation includes pain as well as pleasure, and for aught that we know, pain is equally the result of the proliferation of cells as pleasure, and equally so of necessity. In fact we do know that this is true, at least as a secondary consequence.

The most exquisitely pleasurable sensation of which the organism is susceptible is in the very act of parting with cells, not their breaking down, but the throwing off. The bearing of this fact on the question under discussion is not clear in our present knowledge, but that it has a material bearing no one can doubt.

Some deaths are painful others are painless. Can anyone say that any death of the whole organism is pleasurable? Can any one say that the beginning of life is pleasurable to the life begun? We know that the first act of separate life in the human being is accompanied by a cry indicative of pain. Ought not death then to be pleasurable?

Messieurs Physiologists, I opine that

you have not fathomed the depth of this question, as I have not.

However, I will venture the suggestion that health and pleasure depend on the reciprocal production and destruction of cells; and pain on the interruption of that harmony. But do not forget that in my definition as much depends on the destruction as on the production. I leave to physiologists to say how sensation is modified by the method of production or destruction, for that it is vastly so modified is certain.

REVIEW OF THE ANATOMY OF THE CEREBRAL CORTEX.

Examination paper by
L. E. KELLEY, Class, of '96, C. M. C.

The cortex cerebri is a ganglion of gray nerve substance that covers the external surface of the cerebrum. The meaning of the word cortex is bark.

The surface of the brain is formed of convolutions which seem to obey some fixed law as to their development, distribution and microscopical structure; the convolutions of the two cerebral hemispheres are seldom or never alike.

As regards color the cortex is darkest in the dark races; in infancy, gray; childhood, of a rosy tint; adult life, vascular; and in old age, yellowish.

Microscopical examination reveals that the substance of the cortex is disposed in from five to eight layers. We further learn, *first*, that the cortex is composed of pyramidal shaped cells which point towards the surface, these are the nerve cells.

Second, the cells are arranged in regular strata placed one upon the other.

Third, the cells seem to grow larger as the distance from the external stratum increases.

Fourth, the cells give off processes which anastomose, thus constituting a continuous structure.

Fifth, the cells are cemented together by an intercellular substance called the Neuroglia.

Topography of the Cortex--The cerebrum presents for examination four lobes, four lobules and eight fissures. The four lobes are the frontal, parietal, temporo-sphenoidal and occipital.

Frontal lobe is situated in the anterior portion of the cerebrum and is in relation with the frontal bone.

The parietal at the side and is in relation with the parietal bone.

The temporo-sphenoidal lobe is in relation with the temporal and sphenoid bones.

The occipital lobe is in relation with the occipital bone.

The four lobules are the lobulus centralis, lobulus para centralis, lobulus quadratus and lobulus cuneus.

Lobulus centralis, or Island of Reil, is situated in the fork of the fissure of Sylvius.

Lobulus para centralis is situated at the upper posterior part of inner surface of the frontal lobe.

Lobulus quadratus is situated between the calloso-marginal fissure and the internal parieto-occipital fissure.

Lobulus cuneus is situated between the internal parieto-occipital fissure and the calcarine fissure.

The eight fissures are the great longitudinal, transverse, fissure of Sylvius, fissure of rolando, calcarine fissure, calloso-marginal, parieto-occipital and dentate.

Great longitudinal fissure separates the two hemispheres.

Transverse is between the cerebrum and cerebellum.

Fissure of sylvius begins at the anterior perforated space, extends outward to the lateral surface and divides into an ascending and horizontal limb.

Fissure of Rolando is between frontal and parietal lobes.

Calcarine fissure is on the internal surface of the occipital lobe.

Calloso-marginal fissure is on the internal surface of the cerebrum and runs parallel with the corpus callosum.

Parieto-occipital is between the parietal and occipital lobes.

Dentate begins below the posterior end of the corpus callosum and runs downward and forward.

Convolutions--The frontal lobe is divided into four convolutions:

1. Ascending, situated in front of and parallel with the fissure of Rolando.
2. Superior, parallel with great longitudinal fissure.
3. Middle, below the superior.
4. Inferior, or Broca's convolution, below the middle, envelops the ascending limb of the fissure of sylvius. When diseased there is aphasia or loss of the power of speech.

Between the superior and middle convolution on the under surface of the lobe is a sulcus which lodges the olfactory bulb and nerve.

The parietal lobe is also divided into four convolutions:

1. Ascending, situated posterior to and parallel with the fissure of Rolando.
2. Superior, parallel with great

longitudinal fissure. Below this convolution is the intra-parietal sulcus.

3. Supra-marginal, above the horizontal limb of the fissure of Sylvius.

4. Angular, posterior to the supra-marginal.

Temporo-sphenoidal lobe has three convolutions:

1. Superior. 2. Middle. 3. Inferior. Also, has two sulci, parallel, and second temporo-sphenoidal. The inner surface of the temporo-sphenoidal lobe is divided into two convolutions: 1. Lingual. 2. Fusiform.

The occipital lobe has three badly defined convolutions, separated by three horizontal sulci.

The inner surface of the cerebrum presents three convolutions: Marginal, gyrus fornicatus and uncinatus.

ANALGESIA AND SEDATION.

AN ESSENTIAL ADJUNCT TO TREATMENT.

John J. Sullivan, M. D., University of the City of New York.

On account of the frequency with which pneumonia in late years is accompanied with grippal symptoms, the treatment, to a great extent, has been modified or changed. The essential features in the result desired are a diminution of the pain and a lowering of the temperature. Opinions differ as to whether a reduction of the temperature influences the course of the disease, but a consensus of opinion is that antipyretic treatment is distinctly called in the beginning, and an analgesic at all times, if needed to assuage suffering. The antipyretic should be antikamnia, and the analgesic is supplied by codeine and antikamnia to-

gether. This is given every three or four hours in tablets containing $4\frac{3}{4}$ grains antikamnia and $\frac{1}{4}$ grain codeine, throughout the period of congestion and consolidation. Where there is great restlessness, this will have a delightful effect.

In the nocturnal pains of syphilis, in the grinding pains which precede labor and the uterine contractions which often lead to abortion, in tic-douleureux, brachialgia, cardialgia, gastralgia, hepatalgia, nephralgia and dysmenorrhœa, immediate relief is afforded by the use of this combination, and the relief is not merely temporary and palliative, but in very many cases curative.

In the neuroses of the respiratory organs, great relief is afforded by the use of this combination. A paroxysm of asthma is often cut short by a full dose; hay fever or autumnal catarrh is benefited by its use.

In the harassing cough of phthisis, or in the pain of pleuritis, in the painful sensations accompanying bronchitis when the tubes are dry and irritable—as they usually are—the blending of codeine and antikamnia will not be found wanting in its action, but will give results that are gratifying to both the patient and the medical attendant. As a producer of sleep it will be found efficacious. This is doubly so when there is great nervous excitement.

In pulmonary diseases this combination is worthy of trial. It is a sedative to the respiratory centers in both acute and chronic disorders of the lungs. Cough in the vast majority of cases is promptly and lastingly decreased and often entirely suppressed. In diseases of the respiratory or-

gans, pain and cough are the symptoms which especially call for something to relieve; this tablet does it, and in addition controls the violent movements accompanying the cough, and which are so distressing.

This combination is the remedy for diabetes and is superior to any other in diminishing the quantity of sugar in the urine, and also in diminishing the quantity of urine itself in diabetes mellitus. The bulimia and polydipsia are lessened by its use, and probably the changes in the nervous system which accompany or are causative of the diseases, are arrested or prevented. It also prevents waste. It controls restlessness; it relieves insomnia; it relieves distressing nervous symptoms; it relieves the craving of the stomach, and lessens the frequency of the calls to urinate.

It is not claimed that the combination will cure diabetes mellitus, but there will be, in many cases, arrest of the disease, with prolonged periods of good health, and cure in some cases.

"PASSIFLORA INCARNATA"--A MIS-TAKE CORRECTED.

J. S. Devore, M. D., Forest Hill, Cal.

I believe it my duty to rectify a mistake in regard to the dose of "Passiflora Incarnata," which occurred in an article written by J. L. Coombs, M. D., of Grass Valley, Cal., and published in the California Medical Journal, current volume, July, 1895, page 216. Dr. Coombs, in writing of "Passiflora Incarnata," says:

"Dr. C. P. Devore, formerly a resident of this town, informed me last

year that, by his advice, his brother, a resident practitioner of Forest Hill, Cal., had given Passiflora to a young girl eleven years of age, continuously, for nearly three months, for chorea major, increasing the doses to three teaspoonfuls several times daily, without any unpleasant effect save slight drowsiness, easily overcome; a complete cure resulted."

I hope Dr. Coombs will pardon me for correcting his statement. Being a believer in small doses of pleasant medicine, I could not let such a heroic dose pass without calling it in, the difference of dose being too great; the dose that I prescribed was six to eight drops, while I am credited with giving 180 drops.

I shall report said case of St. Vitus' Dance referred to by the doctor: In April, 1893, I was called to the case and found the following symptoms: Involuntary movements of the hands, and facial muscles; inability to sit quietly in one position; quick, unnatural movements of the hands and feet. My first prescriptions were:

R

Ammonium Bromide - - 3 iv
Aqua, q.s. - - - 3 iv
M. Sig. Teaspoonful every four hours.

R

Pulsatilla - - - gtts x
Aqua - - - 3 iv
M. Sig. Teaspoonful every two hours.

Patient improved some first week of treatment, then became worse; was so bad, she had to be strapped to the bed in order to keep her in bed. Patient also had to be fed. I had given Ammonium Bromide and Pulsatilla for about four weeks, and, as

stated, patient continued to grow worse. My brother, Dr. C. P. Devore, visited me about that time and suggested that I give the patient Passiflora, which I did. My first prescription called for

Passiflora In., Spe. Tinc. - 3 i
Aqua - - - - 3 iv
M. Sig. Teaspoonful every two hours.

All other medicines discontinued. There was no improvement from that prescription. Then I increased the dose of Passiflora 3 ii to water 3 iv and still there was no change for the better. My next prescription read

Passiflora In. - - - 3 iv
Aqua, q.s. - - - 3 iv
M. Sig. Teaspoonful two to three hours apart.

On the third day of this treatment a sister of the patient called and reported the case as follows: "Sister doesn't jump around, nor jerk and shake as she did; instead, she has slept most of the time since yesterday and mother wants you to call." I called and found my patient as stated by the sister—stupid; pupils dilated; sharp pain in frontal region, mostly in left orbit; stroke of pulse sharp; no involuntary movement of muscles. Discontinued Passiflora and wrote the following prescription:

R
Belladonna, Spe. Tinc. - gtts x
Rhus Tox. - - - - gtts vi
Aqua - - - - 3 iv
M. Sig. Teaspoonful every hour.

The medicine had the desired effect—controlled pain in the head and overcame the stupor. Will say there has been no return of the disease.

Case Two—In February, 1894, a

woman called with her girl, thirteen years old. She referred to case one, saying she hoped I could make some improvement on her girl. On inquiry I learned that the case was of five years standing, and very bad. After examination of the patient I told the mother I thought the prognosis was unfavorable. The symptoms were: Involuntary movements, which were continuous, some parts of the body being constantly in motion; the facial muscles were much involved, and the attempt to speak or give expression to the emotions was followed by contortions of countenance. The patient could not express herself intelligibly, owing to the spasmodic action of the muscles of the mouth and larynx. The general health was very much impaired; patient anæmic; feeble pulse; blanched skin. The mind was somewhat affected; the countenance was pale, languid and vacant. There was pain in the back, which I suppose was partly caused from irritation of the spinal cord. The tongue, also urine, told of irritation of the kidneys. There was imperfect digestion and constipation of the bowels, with variable appetite. Treatment:

R
Potassa Acetas - - - 3 iii
Spir. Lav. Com. - - - 3 iv
Glycerine - - - - 3 i
Aqua, q.s. - - - - 3 vj
M. Sig. Tablespoonful in water three times daily.

R
Passiflora In., Spe. Tinc. - 3 ii
Nux vomica - - - - gtts x
Aqua, q.s. - - - - 3 iv
M. Sig. Teaspoonful every two hours.

Patient improved from beginning

of treatment. First prescription of potassa acetate removed all pain from the back; kidneys did their work well throughout the course of treatment. I changed prescription second time patient called.

R
 Passiflora In., Spe. Tin. - 3 iii
 Aqua, q.s. - - - 3 iv
 M. Sig. Teaspoonful every three hours.

R
 Howe's Acid, solution iron,
 Spe. Tinc.
 Hyrastis - - - aa 3i
 Nux vomica - - - gtts x
 Glycerine - - - 3 iv
 Aqua, q.s. - - - 3 iv
 M. Sig. Teaspoonful before meals.

I continued this treatment; patient convalescent ninth week.

On to Portland!

HALSEY, Or., Oct. 16, 1895.

DEAR EDITOR: The Oregon Eclectic Medical Association, at its semi-annual session October 14th, were enthusiastically in favor of the Portland meeting of the National.

We have the earnest assurance of the railroad officials at Portland of their hearty co-operation in securing a rate of one fare for the round trip. With this rate a larger attendance than the National has ever enjoyed should be present. The combined attractions of the National and a trip to the coast at such a low rate will be irresistible to our Eastern brothers. They will come and bring their "uncles, cousins and aunts." No doubt about it! The scenic splendors of the trip, a glance at grand old

Mount Hood, a trip down the majestic Columbia, the royal greeting by the people of "Webfoot" will fix them, and many of them will decide to stay right here in "God's own country."

We want you to whoop it up in your inimitable style in California and come up two hundred and fifty strong, with Brothers Webster and Fearn right up to the front. "Old Man Duffy" will be there to meet you.

We are receiving more encouraging letters every day. Some who thought at first that it was a mistake to come to Portland are undergoing a change of heart and are now right with us. We appointed delegates to visit California and Washington Associations and take concerted action on the subject. We are going to expect every Eclectic on the coast to be there and nearly every one east of the Rocky Mountains. That is the number we are working for. We want the people of the northwest to learn what Eclecticism is and whom Eclectics are.

You will receive a copy of our full proceedings.

Yours enthusiastically,

H. MICHENER, M. D.

Great Relief.

J. Ringwood, L. R. C. P. I. and L. M. L. R. C. S. I., Kells, County Meath, Ireland, writes:

"I have had the most satisfactory results from the use of Lilly's Glycones. Besides their certain gentle action on the bowels, they give the greatest relief in all cases of pelvic congestion, pruritus and internal hemorrhoids."

Miscellaneous.

Rheumatism and Its Successful Treatment.

W. C. Wile, A.M., M.D., LL.D., Danbury, Conn.

Rheumatism, under its many forms and guises, is one of the most common diseases that the doctor has to treat, and while the simple forms yield readily to the proper medication, the majority are stubborn and resist all efforts of the practitioner to rout it. The following case successfully treated with tongaline is, I believe, of sufficient interest to warrant its publication:

Mrs. C., aged 59, Irish, whose surroundings were of the worst, was taken with inflammatory rheumatism of the left knee joint.

It was swollen terribly and the pain was so great that she could get no rest. Four compound cathartic pills, U. S. P., were given and the alimentary canal thoroughly unloaded, when tongaline was administered in teaspoonful doses every two hours. The pain began to be relieved in twenty-four hours, the swelling went down in forty-eight hours and she had entirely recovered in three weeks. No heart complications ensuing.

I have a record of eighteen cases which have been treated with tongaline and all of which were successful excepting only one and that was complicated with gout.

Louis Pasteur, Scientist.

This might fittingly be called the bacteriological age, the era of the germ, the microbe. The discoveries and achievements of the late Louis Pasteur alone would almost warrant us in so designating these closing years of the nineteenth century. To

most Americans, and to the English speaking world in general, the personality of this great Frenchman is chiefly associated with his famous hydrophobia cure, for the reason, perhaps, that the later years of his life were spent in the development and application of this discovery. But he had won renown in the field of science long before he turned his attention to the study of rabies, and it is on account of his investigations carried on during the early and middle years of his life, rather than his latest gift to humanity, that Pasteur will be remembered. In these years he opened up a new world, the world of the "infinitely little," and earned for himself the right to be called "father of bacteriology." As early as 1856, when but thirty-four years of age, he had been awarded by the Royal Society the Rumford medal for his researches with reference to the polarization of light, and then suddenly abandoning molecular physics he in succession demonstrated that fermentation, as of beer and wine, was always dependent on the life of a microscopic organism, as against the theory at that time championed by Liebig, the German chemist, that it was a form of oxidation; proved spontaneous generation impossible; restored to France the silk industry by a successful diagnosis and treatment of the diseases which had well nigh ruined it, and discovered a remedy for the splenic fever which was working devastation among the sheep and cattle of agricultural France—in this discovery clearly establishing the parasitic theory.—From "Louis Pasteur, Scientist," in the November Review of Reviews.

Medical Societies.

The Washington Eclectics.

The adjourned annual meeting of the Eclectic Medical Association of the State of Washington was held in the parlors of Dr. H. T. Turner, 910 Second street, Seattle, Wash., on November 13, 1895.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Dr. Frank Brooks of Seattle. After reading the proceedings of the last meeting by H. T. Turner M. D., of Seattle, Secretary pro tem, the following candidates for membership were duly elected: D. T. Richards, M. D., of Kirkland, Wash., and E. Hollingshead, M. D., of Waterville, Wash. Mrs. L. L. Richards, M. D., of Kirkland, Wash., was elected an honorary member of the association.

The association then proceeded to elect the following officers for the ensuing year:

President, Frank Brooks, M. D., Seattle, Wash.

First Vice President, D. T. Richards, M. D., Kirkland, Wash.

Second Vice President, E. Hollingshead, M. D., Waterville, Wash.

Secretary, R. L. Chase, M. D., Botkell, Wash.

Treasurer, F. A. Nobles, M. D., Seattle, Wash.

Board of Censors—C. W. Mercereau, M. D., Port Townsend, Wash.; H. T. Turner, M. D., Seattle, Wash.; William M. Smith, M. D., Montesano, Wash.

This being an adjourned meeting, the essays and discussions were omitted, and after brief but pleasant remarks from Drs. Brooks, Turner and

Nobles of Seattle the meeting was adjourned to meet in Seattle, Wash., on the third Wednesday of September, 1896.

R. L. CHASE, M. D., Secretary.

The Alameda County Eclectics.

OAKLAND, Cal., Oct. 22, 1895.

Pursuant to written notice by the Secretary, the Alameda County Eclectic Medical Association met at 1116 Washington street at 8 p. m.

The roll was called and the following were present—Drs. G. H. Derrick, V. A. Derrick, Farrar, Jones, Love, Liftchild, Stetson, Sharp and Wade.

The name of Dr. J. Liftchild was proposed for membership and the doctor was unanimously accepted as a fellow of the association.

A paper was then presented by Dr. Stetson, which was very interesting. A case was reported of a man aged 53, a gardener, who came to him for treatment for a burning pain when voiding the urine. Micturition was very frequent and the urine dark colored. On making a test it was found to solidify in the test tube on account of the large quantity of blood contained. Among the remedies used were benzoate of sodium, rhus and thuja. The following prescription was also used:

R
Sp. M. Hydrangea - dr. 2
Water - - - ad oz. 4
M. Sig. dr. 1 every three hours.

The patient improved somewhat on this treatment. A thorough physical examination was not allowed, but a tumor was found to exist in the right prostate region. Morphine and hyoscyamus were given to produce sleep.

Later he was called and found the abdomen swollen, due to a distended

bladder. A catheter was used and three pints of blood and urine passed. Clots would adhere to the bottom of the vessel after standing. The next day a quart was discharged. The skin was waxy and some œdema present and the patient died. An autopsy was not permitted, but the doctor thought that the tumor in the right iliac region was most probably cancer of the bladder.

A lively discussion followed. A number of cases of urinary diseases were reported. Dr. Sharp recommended gr. doses of methylene blue for the cystitis or urethritis in suspected gonorrhœa.

Dr. Liftchild mentioned the passage of a sound.

Dr. Jones reported a case of enlargement of the prostate, with constant dribbling of urine with tenesmus, in which he could not succeed in passing even a filiform bougie. The urine when taken for a test thickened in the vessel like gelatine. Relief had been given by large doses of belladonna.

Dr. Tucker was announced as the essayist for the next meeting.

Motion to adjourn was seconded and carried.

VICTORY A. DERRICK, M. D.,
Secretary.

OAKLAND, Cal., Nov. 11, 1895.

The Alameda County Eclectic Medical Association met at the regular time and place, the Vice President in the chair. The Secretary being absent from the city on a vacation, the reading of the minutes was waived.

Roll call showed Drs. John Fearn, J. R. Fearn, E. J. Tucker, H. P. Van Kirk, B. Stetson, L. T. Wade and G.

H. Derrick to be present.

A report from the committee appointed to secure representation in the Fabiola Hospital was presented, and after discussion, with various exhortations and admonitions from the Chair in its official capacity, the report was accepted and the committee discharged with thanks.

The hospital board has appointed Drs. L. T. Wade, B. Stetson and H. P. Van Kirk as visiting physicians to serve till March 1, 1896.

Dr. E. J. Tucker then presented a paper on "Perambulating Typhoid Fever." Two cases which proved fatal because of indiscretions on the part of the patients were reported, and the history of a number of cases successfully treated was added. The subject provoked a general discussion from those present, which was interesting and instructive. It was considered a timely and very important subject.

Upon motion the meeting adjourned to meet in two weeks.

G. H. DERRICK, M. D.,
Secretary pro tem.

Waterhouse Uterine Wafers.

Waterhouse Uterine Wafers are O. K. I have used them in old chronic cases of congestion, with a discharge of thick catarrhal mucus. Here they awaken things to a state of activity, and remove the morbid conditions better than anything I have used. I have prescribed nearly all of the advertised remedies for female diseases, but I find nothing so good as the "Waterhouse Wafers." E. C. BEEM, M. D., Oscoda, Mich. Kept by J. Isacson, corner Lar-kin and Geary streets, San Francisco.

THE OREGON STATE ECLECTICS

Hold Their Semi-Annual Meeting in
the Capital City October 15th.

Action Taken Relative to the Meeting
of the National Association
in Portland.

The Oregon Eclectic Medical Association held its semi-annual session October 15th., at the office of Dr. W.S. Mott, in this city.

Those present were G. W. McConnell, M. D., of Newberg, the President; H. E. Currey, M. D., of Baker City, First Vice President; James Surman, M. D., of Portland, Second Vice President; W. S. Mott, M. D., of Salem, Recording Secretary; H. Michener, M. D., of Halsey, Corresponding Secretary; S. A. Davis, M. D., of Salem, Treasurer, and Dr. R. E. Loggan of Philomath.

The principal object of the meeting was to take action concerning the next meeting of the National Eclectic Medical Association at Portland in June, 1896. On motion, Drs. Surman, McConnell, Currey, Loggan, Michener and Mott were appointed a committee on transportation; also, as delegates to the Washington and California Associations to take concerted action with those States.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Oregon Eclectic Medical Association indorses the action of H. E. Currey, M. D., of Baker City, its delegate to the meeting of

the National Association at Waukesha, Wis., in June last, and we congratulate the electoral committee on the wisdom of its choice in selecting Portland, Or., for the next place of meeting of the National Association; that we are heartily in favor of such meeting being held in Portland, since this is a national affair in which each state in the Union is interested and a large body of graduated men from the North, East and South visiting our State at that time of year will add to Oregon's prosperity, and since the railroad officials at Portland have assured us their hearty co-operation in securing a fare of one rate for the round trip, we renew and urge the invitation to the 20,000 Eclectics east of the Rocky Mountains to take advantage of this opportunity to attend the National Association and to become acquainted with the wonderful resources of Oregon.

Resolved, That a delegate fund of \$10 per annum be assessed against each member of the State Association to defray expenses of delegates to the National.

Inasmuch as the Oregon statutes do not make the producing of abortion a crime, the Eclectics unanimously adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Oregon Eclectic Medical Association that a law making the producing of abortion a crime in this state should be passed at the next session of the legislature.

Drs. Loggan, Michener, Currey, Mott and McConnell were appointed a committee to draft such a bill and present it to the next Legislature requesting its passage.

The association adjourned to meet at the call of the President at Portland in June next.

W. S. MOTT, M. D.,
Secretary.

Alumni and Personal.

DR. DORA M. HAMILTON, Editor

Communications for this department should be addressed to its Editor, 1422 Folsom Street, S. F.

DEAR ALUMNI: It is with deep sorrow we write of the state meeting. Sorrow for those who were not present. It was certainly one of the most enjoyable meetings it has been our good fortune to attend. We were honored by a delegation of visitors from Oregon, "Webfooted," of course, but by no means tongue-tied. There was the grave and dignified Dr. Loggan; the orator, Dr. Mott—but, dear reader, do not for one moment think they were not all orators, for they were, but he was so designated by the delegation—the jolly Dr. McConnell; the handsome and versatile Dr. Michener, and the affable Dr. Surman, who, by the way, is a graduate from the C. M. C. class of '82, and last but by no means least, the able and energetic Dr. Curry, who invited the National to come to our coast and gave the invitation in such a winning manner that it was accepted. Then there were our own M. Ds., many of whom distinguished themselves, as usual, by bright papers. Now don't you wish—well, be on hand next time.

There was a small but very enthusiastic attendance at the Alumni meeting, and we have to acknowledge the honor of having been elected President for the ensuing year. We cannot hope to fill the office as ably as it has been filled heretofore, but with the aid of the present very efficient corps

of officers we hope to conduct the business in a satisfactory manner, and that the association will have a prosperous year. Fellow Alumni, we appreciate the honor conferred.

Dr. Freshman, class of '95, of Stockton, was in attendance at the state meeting, accompanied by his charming wife. He says the improvements around the college are something for every one to be proud of. The Dr. is having things his own way in Stockton.

Dr. William Lenz, of far off Osakis, Minn., writes for the Journal and premiums, and says he is prospering in his little city.

Dr. George F. Wells writes from Nahcotta, Wash., saying he has lately come to the coast from Nebraska and is looking toward California for a location. Any of our readers knowing of such please inform the doctor. Doctor, we are pleased to welcome you among us and hope California will prove all you could desire.

Dr. W. S. Groves, of the class of '95, has located at Vallejo and finds there plenty of room for a good man. We are glad to have you near, doctor.

Dr. Q. A. R. Holton of Ramona, San Diego county, writes that business is good and he is pleased with the Journal. May you continue pleased with the Journal, doctor, and business remain good and collections the same, or a little more so.

Dr. Pierce, a C. M. C. man of '83, was looking over the college and listening to all the good things being

said at the recent meeting.

Dr. Price of Tehachapi, a graduate of the E. M. I. and a recent accession to our state from Nebraska, was in attendance at our state meeting. Doctor, we are very glad to have met you and hope your residence will be permanent.

Dr. J. M. Cain, class of '93, writes that he is now associated in business with Dr. Michener, at Halsey, Oregon, and that he has quite recovered his health.

Dr. Russell Truitt has recently changed his location from Walla Walla, Wash., to Cottonwood, Idaho, where he has joined forces with Dr. J. W. Turner of that place. We are sure, doctors, that the combination will prove a success.

We think every graduate of the C. M. C. should be proud of Dr. Victory Derrick's able paper read at the recent state meeting. Doctor the class of '93 joins with us in giving a hearty handshake and taking a little of the honor as being reflected from one of "your own."

Dr. J. M. Peebles of San Diego, author of many works on health, writes he is pleased with the Journal and thinks he will withdraw from the New Jersey state society, of which he is a member of many years standing, and join the California society. Dr. Peebles, we did not see you at the recent meeting, but we hope in future to meet you there and be able to number you among our members.

Professor John Fearn of Oakland

met with a very serious accident last week, resulting in the fracture of two ribs and some internal injuries. Professor was out driving when he was capsized by a bicyclist colliding with his carriage. We are glad to state that he is doing well and will soon be among us again.

Professor M. E. Van Meter, who recently left for Chicago and other Eastern cities to study their methods of surgery, is making such a long stay that the students are getting anxious lest they will not hear from him this year.

Dr. Lyman T. Wade, a Bennett man of '88, has gone to Guadaloupe, Santa Barbara county, where he finds things much to his liking. We are glad the doctor has located in so promising a place.

Dr. W. K. Vance, from the Bennett class of '87, wishes to hear of a good location outside the city. The doctor's present address is 2815½ California street, San Francisco.

THE OREGON DELEGATION.

Although a large number of distinguished medical men attended the annual meeting of the Eclectic State Medical Association, we are compelled through paucity of space to refer only to those comprising the Oregon delegation.

These gentlemen, however, command more than passing notice, since they not only represent the State of Oregon, but have also been the active factors in securing the National Convention of the Eclectic Medical Society for Portland, such society having

decided to convene there in June, 1896.

The members of the delegation were Drs. H. E. Curry, James Surman, G. W. McConnell, R. O. Loggan, H. Michener and W. S. Mott.

Dr. Curry resides in Baker City, Oregon, and has practiced there since 1893. That he has the confidence of his professional brethren is apparent, since he has been honored (on several occasions) by being elected First Vice President of the Eclectic Medical Society of Oregon and Second Vice President of the National Medical Association. He was also appointed delegate from Oregon at the recent National Convention, and it is owing to his untiring efforts that the National Convention has been secured for Portland.

Dr. James Surman is a busy practitioner of Portland, Oregon, and a graduate of the California Medical College, from which he went forth in 1882. Dr. Surman is also Vice President of the Oregon State Eclectic Medical Society.

Dr. G. W. McConnell is President of the Oregon State Eclectic Medical Society, and graduated from the E. M. I. in 1874. The doctor's present field of labor is in Newberg, Oregon, where he enjoys a large and lucrative practice.

Dr. R. O. Loggan resides in Philomath, Ore., and enjoys a practice sufficiently large to keep him a very busy man. The doctor graduated from the E. M. I. in 1886 and is a genuine progressive Eclectic.

Dr. Michener is Corresponding Secretary of the Oregon Eclectic Medical Society and has been its Vice President. The doctor practices in Halsey, Oregon, and possesses his share of the

public patronage.

Dr. W. S. Mott is the present Recording Secretary of the Oregon State Eclectic Medical Society, and graduated from the E. M. I. in 1885. He is practicing in Salem, Oregon, and wishes there were a good many more of the Eclectic school practicing in his state.

That our annual meeting was a success is undoubted, and to that end the Oregon delegation largely contributed. Dr. Michener was the humorist of the party, and was termed by many the "Medical Mark Twain of the Pacific Coast." His treatment of "Membranous Croup" was original, although by the Fellows considered purely expectant, and it was expectant in every sense. Since the doctor naively intimated that he had never treated a case within the state of Oregon, nor had he ever met with a case outside the state of Oregon, still he did expect to meet a case of croup some day when his expectant methods would be fully tested and a radical cure expected.

As a whole, the meeting was composed of men of ability and experience, and the many interesting papers presented were intelligently and ably discussed.

O.

Steinitz, the chess player, sometimes becomes so absorbed in considering a difficult problem that he will stand still in the most crowded thoroughfare. It is related of him that on one occasion he caused such an obstruction that the police told him to move on. "Excuse me," replied the champion, absently, "but it is your move."

MEETING OF THE ECLECTIC SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The twenty-second annual meeting of the Eclectic Medical Society of the State of California, held November 20th and 21st, 1895, was larger in attendance than any preceding one, and the papers and discussions following were the best and brightest, taken as a whole, the society ever listened to.

A pleasant feature of the meeting was the presentation of a life sized bust of the dean of the California Medical College, Dr. D. Maclean, to the college by the state society and the alumni association.

In constant attendance at the sessions, contributing largely to the enjoyment of the meeting by their witty and intelligent participation in the discussions, were the Oregon six—Dr. J. Surman, H. E. Curry, R. O. Loggan, W. S. Mott, H. Michener and G. W. McConnell.

Twelve new members were elected as follows: J. Bruce Clifford, J. C. Bainbridge, B. Meyers, E. H. Goyer, G. H. Derrick, Benjamin Freshman, J. Surman, H. E. Curry, R. O. Loggan, H. Michener, W. S. Mott and G. W. McConnell.

The papers read were of a high order of excellence, and as Professor Maclean said, "All were worthy of presentation to the National Association, with the exception of that on "Influence of Pregnancy on Diseases of the Heart."

The following papers were presented to the society and will be published in the January Journal:

"Influence of Pregnancy on Diseases of the Heart," D. Maclean.

"Rhamnus Californica," H. T. Webster.

"Advancement of Eclecticism," J. W. Hamilton.

"Interligamentary Cysts," W. B. Church.

"Rectal Diseases," L. F. Herrick.

"Narcotism," H. Kylberg.

"Cretinism," A. E. Scott.

"Diseases of Bones," George G. Gere.

"Diseases of the Prostate," H. W. Hunsaker.

"Membranous Laryngitis," E. H. Mattner.

"Advance of Modern Medicine," V. A. Derrick.

"Latent Cancer of the Cervix," G. H. Derrick.

"Strangulation of the Bowel," H. B. Mehrmann.

"External Pressure After Labor," B. Stetson.

"Hypnotism," H. P. Van Kirk.

"Life Insurance Examining," L. T. Wade.

"Importance of Early Diagnosis and Preventive Treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis," C. L. Jones.

After listening to a full explanation from Dr. H. E. Curry of Oregon as to the invitation his state extended to the National Association and the manner in which that body accepted it, the California state society adopted the following resolution unanimously:

Resolved, That this society fully indorses the action of the Electoral committee of the National Eclectic Medical Association in appointing Portland, Oregon, for the place of meeting for next June.

Dr. Surman extended an invitation to the society to visit the next annual meeting in June of the Oregon State Eclectic Medical Society.

The newly elected officers are:

President, D. Maclean. M.D.

First Vice President, L. F. Her-

rick. M. D.

Second Vice President, E. H. Mattner. M. D.

Recording Secretary, B. Stetson. M. D.

Corresponding Secretary, H. B. Mehrmann. M. D.

Treasurer, H. W. Hunsaker. M. D.

Censors—H. Kylberg, M. D. J. C. Bainbridge M. D. and G. H. Derrick. M. D.

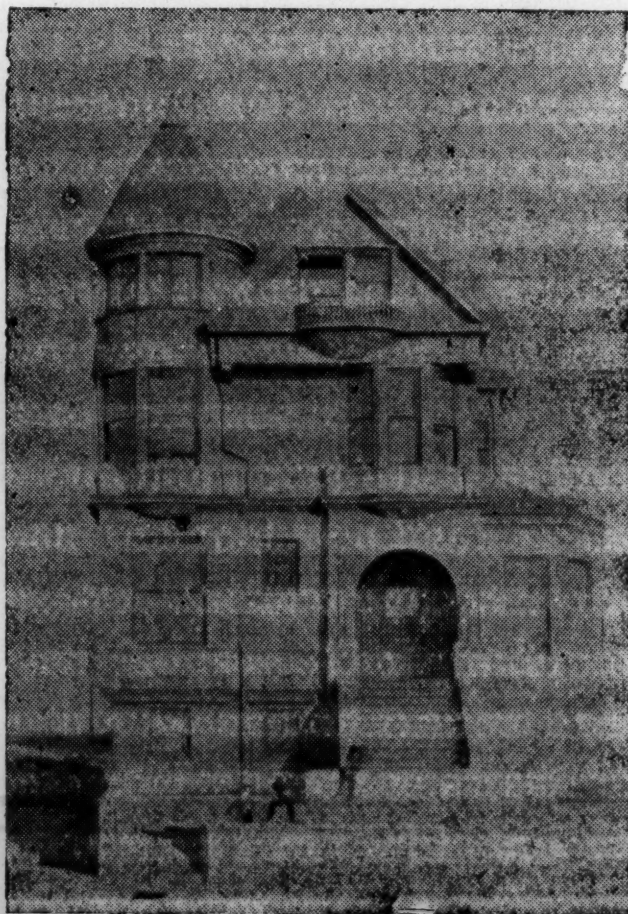
Board of Examiners—D. Maclean, M. D. George G. Gere, M. D. F. Cornwall, M. D. C. N. Miller, M. D. H. W. Hunsaker, M. D. H. Logan M. D. and A. E. Scott, M. D.

Alternates—H. W. Huckins, M. D. E. J. Tucker, M. D. H. Vandre. M. D. J. C. FARMER, M. D. Secretary.

RECEPTION AND BANQUET.

Stenographic Report by Miss Carrie Shepard, Alameda.

On Thursday evening, the 21st inst. Dr. M. H. Logan tendered a reception and banquet to members and their wives of the Eclectic Medical Society of the state of California. The occasion was a sort of house warming of Dr. Logan's beautiful new home, No. 770 Oak street, corner of Steiner, a brief description of which will hardly be amiss here.



DR. LOGAN'S NEW HOME.

The house is beautifully situated on a hill and from the upper windows commands a view of almost the entire city. Opening to the right, from the

wide reception hall, which is tinted with warm terra cotta, is a charming little study. Book shelves built into the wall from floor to ceiling occupy one side, while one end is devoted to a glass cabinet in which are many interesting souvenirs of the doctor's travels and researches. Egyptology is the doctor's special fad, and here are curios from the tombs of the worshippers of Isis and Osiris and miniature pyramids covered with microscopic hieroglyphics, beside interesting curios from other islands and people.

Some expression of his fondness for Egypt and her lore must find vent in the parlors also, and it takes the form of a Lotus arch, in the center of which is a representation of the sun god, very beautifully executed in white and gold. This may be considered the dividing line between the two large parlors, which otherwise form one long room, which, with the dining room connected by folding doors, runs the entire length of the house and forms a most beautiful apartment. The walls of a delicate flesh tint blend imperceptibly into the cream white of the ceiling. The mantel and tiling of the fireplace in this room is in itself

a work of art.

The second floor is devoted to the sleeping apartments. The front room, a large alcove apartment, exquisitely tinted in palest terra cotta, opens by means of a pass closet into a second room devoted to the children, daintily tinted and furnished in blue and gold. The rooms on this floor are all very large, sunny and airy, the views from the windows being charming. The woodwork here, as well as throughout the house, is of polished redwood; a unique feature is the doors, which are composed of four panels inserted widthwise, each panel a picture in itself, representing by the grain of the wood different cloud effects of San Francisco.

The house is lighted by electricity, the windows have electric burglar alarms, the walls are all hollow, with space between the partitions for electric fire signals, etc.

The third story also contains sleeping apartments and the children's playroom; the front chamber, uniquely arranged by means of draperies to represent a tent, commands from the octagon window a view of the city hardly to be surpassed.

The basement room or banquet hall, in which the banquet was held, is, according to the doctor's opinion, the gem of the house. The grade on which the house stands brings even the basement far above the street, so that there is plenty of light and air through the windows.

A raised platform at one end, with two fluted columns at either side, surmounted by a carved head, constitutes a stage, where private theatricals, schools exhibitions or any impromptu

entertainment may be carried on with the greatest convenience; in that connection, there is even a small room to the left for the storage of scenery and stage property of all kinds, while at the lower end of the hall under the stairs is an excellent storage place for the chairs which would be used in such an entertainment. There are two rows of pillars extending the length of the hall, from each of which a gas jet flares forth. The hall is also lighted from the ceiling. The walls are shelved and divided into compartments which will hereafter be glassed in, in which will be displayed other interesting collections of shells, minerals and other curios. The wall to the right of the stage has the appearance of an arsenal from the exhibition of swords and various weapons thereon. A well appointed laboratory opens off the main hall, where the doctor can pursue his chemical investigations with great convenience. Take the house altogether, it is an ideal home for a physician, and we are sure that no layman would object to a similar one.

After an hour of song and social pleasure there was a selecting of partners and all joined in the grand march to the banquet hall, which, on this occasion looked charming, being decorated with potted plants, flowers and Japanese lanterns. Two long tables between the rows of pillars were similarly decorated, as well as being laden with all manner of good things to refresh the inner man. At these tables were seated representatives from all over the coast, from Washington to Arizona, and judging from appearances, doctors seem to enjoy those same good things to the same degree that the

laity are accused of.

Dr. C. N. Miller, the master of ceremonies, proved to be the right man in the right place. It may have been from a professional point of view that in his capacity as toast master he kept things moving so merrily, that there was little possibility of the resultant indigestion usually attendant on such occasions. But we think it more likely that the doctor simply couldn't help making a success of his part of the programme. He had the gift o't. But he, himself, would probably use his own illustration in preference: "It was a success because it was so, because it was." Under his auspices many toasts were given and responded to, a number of which we have captured for our readers. In the intervals the Columbia orchestra discoursed appropriate music. Before the first course was served, a few words of welcome were spoken by the host, Dr. Logan, as follows:

Welcome.

FRIENDS, NEIGHBORS AND FELLOWS: I intended to prepare a little speech of welcome—one of those little speech appropriate for such an occasion as this—but I could not for I had a great, big long report to make to the society to-day. I was not permitted to make the report on account of shortness of time, in it I was going to say a great many interesting things, some a little severe, some a little new, some a little instructive. I was going to talk in a fatherly way; was going to advise some of those who are almost old enough to be my father. I have reserved some of it for to-night. It looks rather hard though to scold to-night, so I will have to forbear and the scold-

ing will never be given.

We represent about 800 physicians. These are the Eclectic physicians of the whole coast. They are not all here to-night, but I wish they were, though we have representatives from Oregon and Washington and clear down as far as the Needles and Texas. I wanted, as President of the society, to assist in welcoming our friends, the Eclectics, their wives and daughters and their families and intimate friends to San Francisco to have a jolly good time. I expected to have more of a representation at the state meeting than we have had. We had about 150. We ought to have had 300. We have had in California alone nearly 1000 Eclectics from the day registration began until now. About half that number are still supposed to be in active practice in this state. We are getting new members every day; new additions through the graduating exercises of our own college, which is well represented, and from the Eclectic colleges from all parts of the country. I bid you, the representatives of our coast physicians, all welcome to this quiet little supper and little introduction to my new home. And you will all please consider yourselves at home, and one family, and not under any restraint of any possible kind. We will try to have enough to eat and drink, and enough jolly good time and good toasts—Dr. Miller will run that department. And now the master of ceremonies will take charge of the banquet. Thanking you for the honor of your presence, I bid you all to make merry and forget dull care, and hope often to hear you sing

"We won't go home till morning,
'Till daylight doth appear."

(Music by the orchestra—"For He Is a Jolly Good Fellow.")

The wants of the inner man having been duly relieved, the toast master, with the solemn harrangue usual to such occasions, and which we must omit for want of space, dished up the feast of reason and flow of soul as follows:

Our Cause.

J. W. HAMILTON, M. D.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I have a treat for you, it is this other fellow that looks like me (indicating Dr. Michener. Laughter). I agreed to talk just a minute. I want to say to you that in considering the work of life, I think that the minister who preaches a doctrine that he believes, and gets a good, fair salary, is the happiest man on earth. And why? Because his labor is a pleasure, and his pleasure and interests are combined. The next happiest man in the world is the man who practices medicine, and practices a system that he thoroughly believes—a system in which he is a success; a system that affords him compensation that is reasonable, or in accordance with his wants. That is our condition. Now, so far as our cause is concerned these statements will give you my idea of it. It is a cause that satisfies us. The first thing in medicine so far as Eclectics are concerned is the primary fact and the final fact that it satisfies those that practice it.

I have no hesitancy in saying that a real Eclectic, when he has done his best with his remedies, believes that no other man can follow on with better. Why? He believes it because he sees it.

That was illustrated to me by a man who had been an observer of my prac-

tice for several years. Having his youngest boy lying dangerously sick with scarlet fever, his neighbors and I, myself, implored him to call in counsel. He said: "I have seen this man go through this epidemic for the last three months, and if Georgie lives or dies, if doctor does the best he can, I will feel that he is doing the best that can be done." Now that was not simply a compliment to J. W. Hamilton, but to Dr. Hamilton as an Eclectic physician. (Applause.) Consequently, feeling as I do, I think we have the greatest cause and the best of physicians to represent it in the world. My minute is up and I turn the matter over to Dr. Michener of Oregon.

(Calls for "Michener! Michener!")

Dr. Michener.

I see the reason why Dr. Hamilton came around to take me to supper. He started away with his wife, but he didn't stick to her. I begin to see through the designing man. I am very sorry, too, because the last thing that the mistress of our house told me when I left was not to talk too much when I got down here. (Laughter.) But as I am away from home, and it gives me an opportunity to talk, I like to improve it. I don't know that the doctor has done just right in calling on me to speak on behalf of our cause. I don't think I can do it ample justice, as the doctor would desire. He spoke of the doctor standing next to the minister, and that our cause was satisfactory to us. It is. I can testify to that pretty well. Our cause up in Oregon, particularly in the part of the country where I have the pleasure of residing, is pretty satisfactory prac-

tice; at least it brings me all that I desire in a certain line. If you could come along and see the pumpkins rolled over into the yard and the cabbages that are left—cabbages and pumpkins pass as legal tender in paying doctor's fees (laughter)—you would see that I am prospering wonderfully. It is entirely satisfactory to me, and when I go down to the bank to make a deposit or draw, (the grocery store, we call that the bank) and can swap them off for sugar and coffee, I realize that life is worth living.

Getting down really to the fact of the matter, I can say that I have never taken a dose of medicine from an Eclectic in my life. I was brought up by an old school doctor. I was taught that Eclectics and Homœopaths were people to keep clear of. I have succeeded in doing so. I entered into the study of the old school system in a college in Cincinnati, but decided that if I followed that system of practice it was a waste of time for me to stay in school. I will say in regard to Eclecticism that I am not ashamed of it. The longer I practice it the more I believe in it, the more I like it, and I believe the longer I practice it the better it is for the people. (Laughter.) Eclecticism is, I think, a scientific practice, a scientific system of medicine. As a humble member of that system of practice, I think the time is not far distant when it will be the leading system. We are compelling other systems of medicine to modify their methods, as those who are older than I know.

I haven't lived many years, not near as many as I want to, but I have seen and can recall some of the changes that

have been made in Allopathic practice. I remember as a child the medicines I had to take. They were taken under difficulties. My father, while not a practitioner of medicine, had studied the old system of practice. I say he was not a practitioner—that is, he didn't practice for a living, but he practiced on us at home considerably. (Laughter.) One of the earliest recollections I have as related to medicine is of an old fellow raised in Western Indiana, down in the hills, who came around every spring and fall. He had tarried on this earth longer than the Lord intended he should, I am satisfied. He called at all the houses, and all the families thought it was their duty to lay in a supply of Robacks' pills. The pills were of an enormous size and of a fearful taste. (Laughter.) Every spring and fall we laid in a regular supply the same as we did provisions. In our home, and in others, it was a regular Sunday observation to call us youngsters up and administer one of Roback's pills. My father had a medicine spoon, not a horn spoon, but a large iron spoon, with which medical punishment was inflicted. I am glad to say that the advancement of medicine has reached even him, and in his old age he has recanted and repented and thinks Eclecticism is the only system. Though residing in Kansas, he sends away out to Oregon to get my advice. He does that partially because he has a pretty high opinion of me, which I think he ought to have, and partially because he knows I won't charge him anything. (Laughter.) I should like to say something about the advancement of Eclectic medicine, but I don't know

that I can do the subject justice. I would like to tell you of the early history of Eclectic medicine and trace it along up to the present time; but if I got started on that line I don't know when I would stop. I delivered a lecture one time in the East and got very much interested in it, and in fact I think it was the best lecture I ever heard. (Laughter.) So I started my mouth going and it kept running for sometime. I made a pretty good point and expected some applause, but I didn't hear any. That frequently happens. I looked up to see what was the matter and there was only one person in the audience that was awake. I decided then that I had talked as long as I should, so I brought that lecture to a close. So I will not attempt to speak of the advancement of Eclecticism this evening for fear of a like result. And as the subject was "Our Cause," and I have occupied several minutes and don't remember whether I touched on the subject matter or not (laughter) I will not start in at present. I would like to give you a little history of the growth of Eclecticism, in Oregon particularly, but I believe it is best not to encroach any longer on your time, so I will subside.

(Music by the orchestra—"Wait Till the Clouds Roll By.")

Our College.

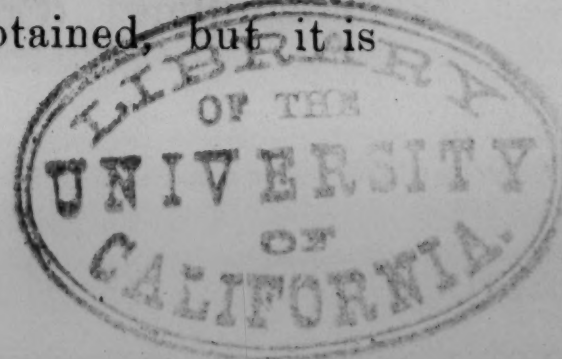
D. MACLEAN, M. D.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—I don't know, that anybody wants to hear about our college in this place. There are so many good things to eat and drink and make merry over, that I don't know that I can say anything that will add to the comfort of any-

one here. You all know our College. You are almost as familiar with it as I am. Some sixteen years ago our College was brought into existence. It has past through numberless trials and tribulations, but out of these tribulations it has always prospered. Each year has seen it more prosperous than the past. We all feel proud and always have felt proud of our institution.

Sixteen years ago there were not many Eclectic upon this Coast. There were scarcely enough on the whole Pacific slope to form a Faculty for the College. There were not as many in the state as there are on the Faculty of our College today. It was a difficult matter to get even seven men in the whole State that would deliver lectures in the California Medical College. To-day we have twenty-four on our Faculty, showing that we have increased in numbers, and we have also increased in efficiency.

There are three things really necessary to make an institution prosperous. It requires a good building, well fitted with all the appliances that are needed; it wants a corps of active instructors, intelligent and earnest, and it wants a hospital, where professors can show or demonstrate what they teach. These three things we have in a measure obtained. We have a building which is thoroughly furnished with all the appliances that are necessary. We have a faculty that are earnest, that are intelligent, and that are aiming to educate and bring up new students, that shall be an honor to their Alma Mater and to our cause. We have a hospital where we can demonstrate what we teach. These things in a measure we have obtained, but it is



only in a measure. I hope the time is not far distant when we shall feel that our building is too small, and as I look around and see the young men whom we have reared, as it were, I hope and believe that they will become enthusiastic and earnest to assist in making our college still more prosperous than it is. Eclectics on the Pacific Coast must not forget that the California Medical College is OUR COLLEGE. That it is the center around which all must rally. Its success helps every physician of our school, and he who fails to give it encouragement stands in his own light. We must build up a great school, the model school of the land, one to which Eclectics can point with pride.

Out of the twenty-four men who are in the Faculty to-day, fourteen of them are our own children. I think there are only nine members of our Faculty that were not educated in the California Medical college. They are advanced in years like myself, and the time will soon come when some one else will have to fill our places. We are educating these men to day, we hope, so that they will have more ambition and more earnestness and do better work than we have done. While we have done in a measure well, we expect them to do better. We have raised a solid foundation, which they can build upon. We have not simply laid the baseless fabric of a vision, that may crumble to dust, but we have raised foundations which the waves of medical bigotry can never break down; foundations that are even proof against the froth and foam of a Fitzgibbons. Perhaps I am occupying too much time. (Cries of "Go on, go on!")

I am getting hungry again anyhow, and as others who are better speakers are to follow me, I will proceed with my eating and let them do the talking.

(Music by the orchestra—"Our Alma Mater, O.")

Our Hospital.

L. F. HERRICK, M. D.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: You have taken me unawares. I am not an orator, nor the son of an orator. I am only a physician of a most excellent hospital and sanitarium. As Dr. Maclean has already told you, sixteen years ago the Eclectics started a college on this coast. From that time to the present they have been striving to have a hospital where they could take their sick and treat them according to their methods of practice. To-day I am glad to say they have one.

I am glad it was put on the programme as "Our Hospital." I want every Eclectic on this coast to feel that it is our hospital, and support it on that principle. I am proud to have charge of our hospital for many reasons. It is the first hospital of the kind on this coast, and I am sure if we will all pull together it will become an honor to our school and a blessing to the afflicted.

In the Maclean Hospital and Sanitarium we can show the people of San Francisco that we are able to handle two wards in the City and County Hospital as soon as we are accorded our rights. As the master of ceremonies has said, he hoped every one would be brief, I will stop now and make a record for brevity.

DR. HAMILTON—There is one thing I want to say right now. We have a

college and a hospital, and we haven't begged a nickle from anybody. We haven't sold our women for "living pictures," nor anything of that kind, and we don't owe any one a cent.

Our Alumni.

O. L. JONES, M. D.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: When I first came this evening and walked through the beautiful parlors, and especially when I came down and looked at this beautiful table, I thought it was good to be here. But when I looked down on that menu and saw my name on the programme my heart sank within me. I feel very much embarrassed for several reasons. In the first place, it is well known that I am not an orator—am scarcely able to hold my own, especially when my friend Herrick is around, and I feel as if I could not do this subject justice. My wife (?) has also told me that I would make a terrible failure. I feel as embarrassed as my friend Herrick did once when we were out in East Africa.

We were attending a native festival on the occasion of a three days' Christmas or something of that kind, when all the natives grease and grease themselves with a peculiarly expensive cocoanut oil till their bodies shine like the rising moon. We had been looking on at the war dances and watching the tribes as they passed round, circling about the chief in various manoeuvres, and I turned to speak to my companion but he was gone. Knowing his weakness, and all the female beauty that was about, I determined to follow him and save him if possible. I started to go over to a neighboring village where I thought perhaps he

had enconced himself, and as I went along under the boughs, amid the singing of birds, I suddenly heard a chattering and peculiar sounds as of the cracking of cocoanuts. I thought here must be a tribe of monkeys. As I peered through the foliage, there I saw Dr. Herrick in a crowd of Misses of about eighteen, and although he could not talk a word of the native language, they seemed to be getting on very well. It was a most embarrassing time for Dr. Herrick. I think now he has his revenge. It is an embarrassing time now for me.

But I am proud to claim the honor of being one of the Alumni of the California Medical College. If I were prepared I am well qualified, if I had a special speech prepared, to tell you why I am proud. (Cries of "Take another glass of wine, Jones." Laughter.) I have been a student in three different medical colleges and I know whereof I speak. The first college that I entered was a great pile of bricks, a magnificent structure, but alas, the teachers were not there. Immediately I recognized that if I staid in that school I would make as grand a fizzle as many of the teachers who were practicing and lecturing in that building. So across the Rocky Mountains I hied myself to old Louisville and entered the college there. I found there good teachers, good professors, some of the ablest men in the medical profession in the United States, and I may say in the world—Professors Matthews, Waltham, Kelly and others. And I must not forget Professor Onendorf. I listened to their teachings. Brother Curry was a student at the same time with me. We

received grand instruction there and graduated.

Then I had the misfortune, or I might say the good fortune, rather, to take myself over to Europe with Dr. Herrick. We went through a great many different institutions of learning there. We did not graduate from them all or any of them. I became disgusted with them when I started to buy instruments. Great, clumsy affairs; they didn't compare with our American made, ingenious instruments. We entered those institutions and took notes, but I am satisfied that when we returned and sought a course in the California Medical College we had done the proper thing. (Loud applause. Cry, "Here is the place to give him a cheer.") We sat and listened to the teachings of those grand old men of our college, Drs. Maclean, Hamilton and Fearn, and we have never been sorry for it. We have become genuine out and out Eclectics, and I only wish I had come prepared to say something this evening about the advantages and responsibilities of being an Alumnus of the California Medical College.

(Music by the orchestra—"The Shades of Night Were Falling Fast, Upide, Upida.")

Our Journal.

C. N. MILLER, M. D.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I am proud to be able to assert that the California Medical Journal is a periodical that is the largest and best, and has the widest influence of any Eclectic journal published—west of the Sierras.

Furthermore, there is not another Eclectic journal published anywhere

in the whole country that has so many subscribers—who are in arrears.

And yet again, ladies and gentlemen, the difference between what OUR JOURNAL is and what we might make it is as great as is the difference between an egg and a full grown—Shanghai rooster.

There! Californians like big things, and I think that's a text big enough for the most ambitious of us. It is a text with three parts, or, as our Seniors would say, a "trigeminus." Lend me your ears, ladies and gentlemen, while I fill them full of ink.

My first statement, "that OUR JOURNAL is the largest and best conducted this side of the Sierras," is axiomatic, and hence needs no proof; or at most, it is a proposition that can be best elucidated by the woman's reason—"It is so, because it is so, because it is."

My second statement, concerning the number of subscribers who are in arrears, is a delicate topic for discussion. It makes one think of that old story of the two Irishmen and the guide post. The inscription read, "Forty Miles to Watson." The two travelers reached the post between the dusk and the night time. They didn't know what it was, so one of them climbed the post in the gloom to decipher the reading. He called down to his partner, "Tread lightly, Jamie, the dead lies here about; miles to Watson was his name, his age was forty years."

We have subscribers who haven't paid a nickle in so long that the records, many years undisturbed, have become faded and awe-inspiring like a moss covered headstone in some old graveyard. Pay? Pay! They never

miss a JOURNAL nor pay a cent. Occasionally we lose a subscriber in this way: A card comes from some far-off postmaster, which reads: "Please stop sending the California Medical Journal to this office, because your subscriber—he's dead." Then Dr. Mercer strikes his name off the list entirely, because Dr. Mercer says "it is of no use to forward to that subscriber's new address anything that is printed on paper, it wouldn't stand the—climate."

My last proposition is, in brief, that the difference between what OUR JOURNAL is and what it might be, is as great as is the difference between an ovum, freshly—deposited, and a fully developed male specimen of the bird family, order, *gallinaceæ*; genus, *domesticus*; species, *Asiaticus*; variety, *Shanghai*. This, our finality, is the business end of OUR JOURNAL's response, and, like a hornet's—finality, should receive very careful consideration.

I call attention to what OUR JOURNAL is and what it might be in order that you may all become better acquainted with our necessities and plans, and that you may become personally interested in the work of increasing OUR JOURNAL's influence and success. If this gathering of representative Eclectics should form itself, in spirit and action, into a committee of one hundred to boom OUR JOURNAL, before we meet again the shoals of distress and embarrassment will all have been successfully passed, and that periodical will have reached the smooth sea of success with sails all set and colors flying.

We want at least \$500 with which to procure OUR JOURNAL a new dress. The type with which our office is equipped

was second hand when purchased, and has been used by irresponsible and cheap help until it is so worn and battered as to be wholly incapable of making a clear, easily-read, prosperous-looking impression. The print shows as quickly as the leaves of the journal are opened, a lack of prosperity, and prosperity is the popular test of merit.

We have turned and twisted the old type until it doesn't make much difference which end is up, for one end prints about as clearly as the other. We have turned the old dress in every manner to try to make it look right, until we suppose our patrons think that we have conscientious scruples about making radical changes—like the good old church woman, who had a gown of most excellent lasting qualities, and every spring she would rip the dress to pieces, turn it and make it up the other side out. A friend objected to the sameness of the color and advised her to take it to a dye house and have it dyed a new color; but the old lady replied, "No, that's wrong. Don't you know the Bible says 'Turn ye, turn ye, why will ye dye!'" Then remember, pay your subscription promptly and do what you can to extend the circulation of OUR JOURNAL, and the increased prosperity and power that will follow your effort will quickly be detected in OUR JOURNAL's improved appearance. There shall be no stop in our effort until we have the handsomest, most artistically gotten-up medical journal in the country.

One other thought and I am through.

Eclecticism on this coast is comparatively new. We are as yet deprived of the advantages for study and investi-

gation afforded to boards of health and those holding hospital positions; and not being constantly before the people as special guardians of the public health, we have not the incentives nor the opportunities to achieve renown in special fields that are enjoyed by members of the dominant school.

Never having been put upon our mettle, we do not know just what we can do. OUR JOURNAL offers a good opportunity for us to find out. Opportunity develops genius; without the war a General Grant were impossible. There should be more eagerness, more ambition to gain popularity and renown by means of OUR JOURNAL. Investigation in any direction and report of work done will always be gladly put upon record.

Let each member here to-night resolve to accomplish some definite work; and with that end in view to study more, think closer, and write for publication oftener and more carefully. Do not make laborious nor hurried work of this matter. Let it be a pleasure you are to undertake, not even a duty; an inspiration, a joy, an effort well planned and persisted in; make it a means of development and growth to yourself and, at least in some measure, a blessing to the world. And let the fruitage of your labors be garnered by OUR JOURNAL and distributed to the ends of the earth. By this means it will quickly be demonstrated that the difference between what OUR JOURNAL is and what we might make it has not been overstated.

There, OUR JOURNAL has spoken, and in closing would thank you all for the many kindnesses of the past, and earnestly hopes that the coming year will

be to each one, a year of great professional and financial prosperity.

(Music by the orchestra—"Hold the Fort.")

Our State Society.

H. B. MEHRMANN, M. D.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I didn't intend to stay long, for the simple reason that I have a boat to catch. Oaklanders don't dare to remain in San Francisco over night, especially when they are married. In looking over the programme here, I noticed one little thing. That is the name of the second gentleman that is to succeed me. It reads "J. C. Bainbridge." Now, the doctor is a brainy man and will need lots of time, were it but for that, I might make a speech. In calling me up, the master of ceremonies has rightly said, "We have just passed through one of the most successful meetings ever held by this society." Not many years ago the Eclectics of the state of California would meet in annual session and very frequently scratch, like a hen with a brood of chickens at her side, to get a quorum. That time is passed and gone. We are now at a time, now at a period when it is not necessary to scratch for members to get a quorum. In fact, we are almost inclined to close the doors to keep them out, they are coming in so thickly.

Yesterday and to-day witnessed—I will be borne out by every Eclectic who attended the sessions—witnessed a larger attendance of Eclectic physicians of the state of California than has ever been witnessed here before. The so-called old or regular school had a meeting here of their National

organization but a short time since. I believe that if the ring leaders of that so-called regular school had dropped into our meetings during the past two days they would have turned green with envy. For imagine a body of physicians comprising thousands, meeting in San Francisco in a national assemblage and turning out not over 150 or 200 members. We have only some 400 or 500 practitioners in this state, and I venture to say that when the National Eclectic Association meets in Portland, that the state of California alone will turn out nearly as many as the entire United States turned out for the Allopaths at their last national session. That speaks for the prosperity of our society.

Financially we are in good hands—in the hands of Dr. Hunsaker. I am sorry to say he is not here to-night. The financial report of the secretary and treasurer shows that the state society is upon a good, sound financial basis. The membership, as stated, is larger and the members comprising it, other than myself, are very brainy men. At least, one would think so to have been at any of the sessions. We had a number of "daddies" there that are looked upon as landmarks of Eclecticism upon the coast. There is never a subject brought forth in the session, or at any session, but what we received the most interesting information and instruction upon those subjects by those, our fathers. I couldn't help noticing to-day at our afternoon session how eager these members were to instruct the young and hopeful men. First, up would jump Dr. Maclean and instruct us all; scarcely he would be seated when up would pop Dr. Church

with some good, sound logic on medical subjects. Hardly had he taken his seat when our brother over there with the poor eyes, but far-seeing vision, Dr. Hamilton, would get up and give us thunderation from away back. He would lay down the law in such a way that there was no man, even though he be the most ignorant layman in the country, but would go away and say that the Eclectic was the only system of medicine in the United States and the California Medical College was the only college in the state of California. He is very impressive and never fails to instruct us in the law.

These are only a few of our bright lights. We have one, however, whose smiling countenance I see across the hall, and he is a man whose lectures I have always attended with the greatest care and attention. And in his solemnly way as he used to say in the college, he would never fail to make each and every student that was in the class thoroughly understand just how many knobs there were, how many epiphyses and apophyses there were on any bone in the human system. It is the same to-day. There is never any principle elucidated by Professor Gere but what you could hear a pin drop at the other end of the hall; always instructive, never otherwise. The deduction is simply this: That with such men in our state society, such men at the throttle of our train rushing across the broad lands of our Pacific coast, how can we help but have, in the course of a few years, the most prosperous, the most cultured medical society in the United States of America. As a physician would say in

diagnosing the case, it is an absolute prognosis, and the prognosis is absolutely beneficial and a sure cure will follow. I have a number of things I would like to speak of, but the master of ceremonies is looking cross, and I will continue this speech at the next session; that is, the 20th and 21st of November, 1896.

The National Society,
H. E. CURRY, M. D.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I supposed the speech making was over when the state society adjourned, but it is with peculiar pleasure, aside from that produced by wine, that I offer a toast to those noble members of the National—those stern, scientific, thinking men whom I had the honor of inviting to Oregon, and who next June are coming out to that beautiful city by the sea, situated on the banks of the beautiful Columbia, in the shadows of Mount Tacoma.

They are coming out to clip the web from off the feet of those that stumble and stagger and halt along the paths of modern science, and I welcome, welcome, yea thrice welcome the time when they will come and remove the scales from their eyes and teach them the fact that the word "Eclectic" means a grand, glorious School of Medicine—full of noble, earnest, honest, conscientious, persevering, scientific, thinking men, who are devoting their lives to the grandest cause the Almighty ever committed to mankind.

(Music by the orchestra—"Hail Columbia.")

The Fathers of Eclecticism,
J. R. BUCHANAN, M. D.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I believe that

I am the sole survivor of the original vanguard, that organized and established the successful institution from which the Eclectic movement took its origin. It proved to be a young giant, for in three years we had out-run everything and exceeded in our attendance all the three other medical institutions in Cincinnati. The movement has gone on from then to the present. When we started in 1845 and 1846 I didn't expect to see such a jolly set of young fellows on the Pacific coast as this, but I did feel that we should conquer the United States. If we had the spirit of the Apostles of old, we should take possession of the entire country.

It is always a pleasure to me to refer back to those times and to the fact that we were the first to introduce women into the profession. I, myself, first introduced them into the college. (Here Dr. Buchanan gave an interesting account of the early trials and struggles of the cause, and of his distinguished colleagues who, with himself, were instrumentals in pushing the movement forward.) I am engaged in the same work now as then, enlarging the boundaries of human knowledge, not confining myself to the old fields, but going into the wilderness to clear new fields for future colleges.

While remaining thus like the last leaf on the oak tree, I feel that there is a vast field before us. What we have begun is only a premonition of the greater things that are to come. Of course, we had to encounter a great amount of obstacles which those present do not know. I will leave the subject to you with the assurance that what has been accomplished already

is but an earnest of what will be accomplished by the same energy which established the rebellion against the old system, and which will carry on the movement to a far higher state.

Professor M. C. Hassett, who was to respond to the toast, "Our Country," being absent, it was proposed by the toast master that the toast be drunk standing, all present joining in singing "America."

The Ladies.

J. C. BAINBRIDGE, M. D.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I had my little piece all written out, but was so afraid that somebody would see it, that I locked it up in my strong box. I wanted it to be new and original, so I locked it up, but came away and forgot the box. The ladies, God bless them, we all love them. That is testified to by each gentleman pairing off with one of the fair sex as long as they held out. As it happened, I didn't get in in time to dance old Dan Tucker, but I did have one of the nicest ladies sitting along side me, and I really flatter myself, since her husband is gone, that she paid more attention to me than she did to any one else.

I regret, ladies, that I cannot say some pretty things you are deserving of, but if you had our ever eloquent Professor Maclean, or our ready orator, Dr. Hamilton, to make an impression, or our elegant Dr. Mehrmann to praise you, you would feel I know, when you go home to-night, that you were just an inch and a half taller than when you came. Please imagine that all the good things they would say are put together in one nice speech, and, ladies, that

would express my sentiments. I wish you all prosperity, and hope our worthy host may be able to entertain us again twenty-five years hence in this beautiful home.

(And the band played "Annie Rooney," closing with a few strains from,

"I didn't know how late it was,
Till the clock struck one.")

Upon this hint the guests, with many expressions of satisfaction, slowly took their departure, and thus ended a most successful State Meeting.

"The Archives of Pediatrics" will commence its thirteenth year with the January number under the business management of E. B. Treat, publisher, of New York, long identified with medical publishing interests. The "Archives" has been for twelve years the only journal in the English language devoted exclusively to "diseases of children," and has always maintained a high standard of excellence.

The new management proposes several important changes in its make-up increasing the text 15 per cent and enlarging its scope in every way. This will give room for the fuller contributions and additional collaborators who have been secured for the various departments, all of which give promise of a more successful era than has ever been known even in the already brilliant career of the journal.

The editorial management will be in the hands of Floyd M. Crandall, M.D., Adjunct Professor of Pediatrics, New York Polyclinic, and Chairman of Section on Pediatrics, New York Academy of Medicine.

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Expression is essential to growth. We cordially invite all Eclectic physicians who would keep abreast with the times to make frequent use of our columns.

To insure accuracy, employ the typewriter when possible. Otherwise prepare manuscript with care, re-writing when necessary; be kindly thoughtful of the Editor and compositor, and do your own drudgery—time is money.

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*Editorial.***Merry Christmas.**

The present issue finishes another volume of OUR JOURNAL. As was hoped in the beginning, "sweet sixteen" has been a fairly prosperous year, financially, and that OUR JOURNAL has improved in the quality and quantity of its contents can easily be demonstrated by comparing the present number with the December number of last year.

Our full report of the banquet exercises could hardly have been presented so nicely last year, and we are sure our patrons will find it interesting and profitable reading.

We do not intend to halt in our efforts to increase the efficiency and popularity of OUR JOURNAL, and fully expect to see the next December num-

ber sustain the record for improvement made by this one.

Our increased experience and facilities shall be taxed to their limit in the endeavor to reach the head of the procession. All matters pertaining to the meeting of the National in Portland, and a full report of the proceedings, will be presented in our next volume, and that feature alone will make OUR JOURNAL for the next year indispensable to all living Eclectics.

The rapidity with which we achieve success will depend largely upon the enthusiasm of our friends. Lack of support at home has been our greatest drawback. But our friends are beginning to rally in greater numbers and increasing enthusiasm. The feeling is slowly taking possession of our physicians that OUR JOURNAL is in earnest in its efforts to represent them fairly and befriend them faithfully. This it shall ever be our honest endeavor to do.

Trusting that during the next year we may come into closer touch with our subscribers, and that our mutual efforts to popularize our cause may meet with good success, we have the pleasure of wishing you all a most Merry, Merry Christmas.

The State Society.

The State Society has held its annual meeting. It was well attended in comparison with former years, but not as well as it should have been. Not one in ten of the physicians of the state were present. This was far from our expectations, as our retiring President had made special efforts to induce a goodly attendance by offering fine programme of interesting papers.

Our physicians fail in their duty and

neglect their privileges. We lack the friendly enthusiasm necessary to impress the public and gain merited success. Isolation is the bane of our School. Numbers carry conviction. If we met two or three hundred strong, it would give us prestige and our demands would be heeded.

While I am not a politician nor a seeker after loaves and fishes, I feel that we must unite for political purposes and claim our due share of public patronage. We have over 400 men in this state. Combined we have more than enough friends to hold the balance of power. Exercise it we must for self preservation, and the honors and emoluments of office.

Those who were absent missed a good thing. The papers were above the average, and the discussions profitable and entertaining. No one could have listened, without feeling that his stock of knowledge had been increased and that the time devoted to the meetings of the state society had been time well spent.

The society felt the impetus of new blood. The Drs: Derrick and Mehrmann we must particularly commend. They set an example which we feel assured will be followed by many of the younger members the coming year. There is much talent among our young men. They must not bury it, but multiply it many fold. We are proud of our children and rejoice in their success.

MACLEAN.

Subscribers who do not bind the Journal, and have January numbers, 1895, to spare, will greatly oblige us by forwarding them to this office.—ED.

Our Frontispiece.

The subject of our frontispiece, H. E. Curry, M. D., is a typical specimen of the self-reliant, open-hearted Westerner. Energetic and fruitful in expedients, he is a success because he was built that way.

Dr. Curry was born in Indiana in 1860. His father was a successful physician in his day, and one of the first to shake off the shackles of Allopathy and adopt the simpler methods of the Eclectic school.

The public schools of Indiana afforded the doctor the elements of an education, and this was rendered more complete by a two years' sojourn at the State University of Louisiana. He then went West to strengthen his finances, intending thereafter to continue his studies. He was partly successful in this, and entered a college at Sedalia, Missouri; here he remained for three years, and was a member of the faculty when he left.

In 1887, he entered the medical college at Louisville, Kentucky. After graduating, he practiced in Indiana for a time, but preferred the more distant West, and after various changes, he located in Baker City, Oregon, in 1893, and has already established a fine and growing practice in that wide-awake town.

In the fore-part of the present year Dr. Curry was elected First Vice President of the Oregon State Eclectic Medical Association, and was also appointed a delegate to the National Association, with instructions to bring the National to Portland in June, 1896. How successfully the doctor fulfilled his mission is well known, and

by our coast Eclectics he is pointed out as "The Man Who Did It."

The Board of Health.

The city of San Francisco has a Board of Health. The Governor says its members are eminent. Perhaps they are. We do not wish to dispute such high authority. They may have been eminently obscure before the pool of politics was raked from the bottom and their presence floated to the surface.

It may be an ornamental, if not a useful body. It prevented the cholera from invading and depopulating our city by discriminating against ships on which no disease existed; it issued a mandate against the pestilential confines of Chinatown and South San Francisco, and provided that their incense should pollute the air no more, but the odors of these habitations still seem familiar and smell as loud as ever; it appointed a bacteriologist, who once upon a time decided that Lake Merced bacilli were a healthy diet, and hogwash and barnyard seepage, if not an improvement, were not deleterious to good drinking water; appointed a milk inspector, who, if he has not been able to improve the quality of milk distributed to the community, has at least increased its price; it closed a public school—well, I suppose the drainage was bad. Let us be thankful for our Board of Health. It is a great institution. Long live the Board.

MACLEAN.

Salo-Sedatus is a safe and pleasant antipyretic.

The "Allison."

The physicians attending the convention were much interested in the fine exhibit of the various styles of the Allison Physicians' Operating Chairs and Tables by the local agent, Mr. N. W. Mallery. He also carries a select line of surgical instruments and physicians' supplies. He invites inspection and solicits orders by mail. Prices reasonable, and satisfaction guaranteed. We recommend him to the profession. Mr. Mallery is located in San Francisco, in the Crocker building, sixth floor, rooms 111 and 112. Catalogues and information cheerfully furnished on application.

Oalopractic Surgery.

Dr. Gere has finished the series of papers he has been furnishing OUR JOURNAL on surgery as a means of remedying defects in appearance and carriage.

We have had many expressions of satisfaction with Dr. Gere's articles, and as he is good authority on all matters pertaining to surgery and medicine, we hope we may soon have the pleasure of presenting another series of papers by the doctor on some equally interesting topic.

Errata.

In the article entitled "Sprained Ankle," November issue, the third line of the second paragraph should read: "with one exception" instead of "with exceptions." The third line of the fourth paragraph should read "abduction" instead of "adduction."

The "Linen-Mesh."

Among the new improvements of which many things are claimed, is a method of weaving linen into a fabric that is suitable for underwear. The skin is such an important organ that all must see that its proper treatment is of the greatest necessity in the maintenance of good health. Doctors with patients suffering from catarrh or rheumatism will do well to investigate the merits of the underwear furnished by the Deimel Linen-Mesh System Co. of Santa Barbara, and 214 Post street, San Francisco. Dr. Deimel is a sterling Eclectic. From a limited experience, we feel confident that he has found the right thing and call special attention to his ad. in another column.

Medical Law in Oregon.

A member of the Oregon Medical Board writes to the *Daily Oregon Statesman* of Salem in regard to a recent trial for an alleged violation of the medical law, as follows:

"Now, as to the merits of the case of the man Brown, there is only one question to determine, viz: Did he violate the law? His own counsel admitted in court that he had no license. The law says he must procure one. Next, did he practice medicine? Well, he kept an office, advertised as a doctor, calling the attention of the sick to him as a physician. treated the sick and took their money as fees for his medical services. All these things were proven beyond a question of doubt. No case was ever more clearly established. Was he convicted? Why, hardly—not in Salem. Because, for-

sooth, one jurymen had discovered that all doctors quarelled, and he didn't think much of the doctors anyway, why, when any of his folks got sick he just gave them a dose of rhubarb and they 'got all right.' This was so much to the point, that one cannot help thinking that if rhubarb were productive of a logical mind and common sense, that jurymen ought to have about a four-pound dose with the least possible delay. While we learn that five of the jury first favored conviction, the immortal genius with an affection for rhubarb, possessing, perhaps, the least intelligence of any, nevertheless rounded them up for acquittal, seeming to prove that the jury was more influenced by the bitter laxative than by all the sworn testimony in the case. The result in this trial and travesty on justice and law is simply an insult to every self-respecting physician in Salem, and an announcement to every charlatan and swindler calling himself a doctor, to come right to Salem and ply their nefarious trade, in open defiance of law. Is it any wonder that criminals are so often anxious to have a change of venue to Salem for trial? Is it a record to be proud of?"

To radically cure the opium habit, take the opium in the usual quantity with gamboge, adding one part of gamboge to three of opium. Stomach disgust soon follows.—Ex.

Creasote should not be employed in cases of tuberculosis in which hemorrhage or hectic fever is present.

The Reforming Wheel.

The able address by Mrs. Sturtevant-Peet, President of the California Woman's Christian Temperance Union, on the occasion of the annual convention of that body in San Francisco, contains a passage which takes strong ground, on the benefit of the bicycle. In speaking of the physical culture and the relation of clothes to the subject, she said:

"All know of the value of a strong, unhindered body. For this reason the banishment of the corset and restricting bands is a foregone conclusion. * * * Dress reform has pressed its claims for forty years, with little progress, the bicycle—that graceful, silent steed of motion—dashes through and bursts open the door of prejudice. This mystic wheel that we meet on every road and street is the mute but telling advocate of dress reform. * * * It has its virtues as well as its charms. It invites, yea, demands, simplicity in dress. It encourages physical exercise and utterly refuses to carry a drunken rider. Unlike the horse, it balks when touched by the hand of inebriety. It inconveniences and discourages the use of cigars and cigarettes to the number of 65,000,000 a year. In short, the wheel is a reformer, and, though it came not through the virtue of moral conception, we should welcome its presence as we do the advent of every new invention and corporate edict bearing the balm of sobriety, with the promise of stronger and better men and women."

This is a straightforward expression from an able woman who leads the California forces of one of the greatest national organizations ever instituted for the uplifting of the race. The dignity and earnestness which characterizes her opinion cast into the shade the shallow objections which some physicians have made to the bicycle. Mrs. Peet gives us to understand that in the sole aspect of requiring women to dress sensibly this simple instrument of locomotion has accomplished more at a dash than the preachers on sensible dress for women have been able to bring about in nearly half a century. With so eminent an indorsement as this, even the most timid woman who is not held in what amounts to physical restraint by father, husband or brother from obeying an instinctive impulse to dress rationally and enjoy life and health on a bicycle, may at least console herself with the reflection that her impulse was right and lament that she was born a few years too soon.—San Francisco Call.

"Etidorhpa."

Bishop Cal. Nov. 8, 1895.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA MEDICAL JOURNAL
—Dear Doctor: Like every one who reads "Etidorhpa," I was puzzled with the name more than the characters. By reading the name backward I find an old acquaintance—one admired by all men. Respectfully,

W. H. GEORGE, M. D.

Publisher's Notes.

Emergency Hospitals.

The necessity of establishing Emergency Hospitals at State Fairs and public gatherings has been proven by the number of people who received free treatment at the Emergency Hospital erected by the Clinton Pharmaceutical Company at the New York State Fair held at Syracuse, August 26th to 31st. Of the average daily attendance of 20,000, fully 500 people were treated for such diseases as sun-stroke and cholera morbus and accidents requiring temporary assistance. The *Syracuse Post*, August 31st, speaking of the hospital, states:

"A number of prominent Syracuse physicians yesterday visited the State Fair for the express purpose of inspecting the Emergency Hospital provided by the generosity of the Clinton Pharmaceutical Company and by the trained nurses from the House of Good Shepherd. They expressed themselves as being very much pleased with the hospital, and considered it one of the most interesting features of the fair. The tent hospital is divided into three compartments—a ward for women, one for men and a consulting room. Dr. Fisher is in daily attendance.

"A complete assortment of high-grade remedies, suitable for hospital service and provided by the Clinton Company from its extensive laboratories located on West Water street, this city, and donated by them for the use of the hospital, reflects much credit upon the firm and their enterprise in this humanitarian work of relief."

Green Drug Fluid Extracts.

Fluid extracts should always be purchased in original, unbroken packages, put up by the manufacturer and not filled out by the wholesale druggist from bulk stock. The manufacturer's label affords equal protection to the buyer and seller, and places beyond controversy all questions as to the identity of the article or its quality. The William S. Merrell Chemical Co are so strenuous on that point that they discourage the purchase of their Green Drug Fluid Extracts from jobbers who write labels and refuse to carry in stock fractional pounds put up by the manufacturer. Their position is the outgrowth of many years experience, and physicians and druggists who favor their preparations will not accept fluid extracts in any other packages than those received intact as sent out from their laboratory.

Tongaline.

In response to numerous requests from physicians for tongaline in some form more pleasing to the taste and more convenient of administration than the liquid, we now prepare tongaline in tablets; each 6 grain tongaline tablet contains:

Concentration of fluid tonga, 1 gr., sodium salicylate, 5 grs., cimicifugin salicylate, $\frac{1}{8}$ gr., pilocarpin salicylate, 1-200 gr., colchicin salicylate, 1-1000 gr.

It is a recognized fact that the most successful treatment in all cases where salicylic acid or the salicylates are indicated is secured by the use of the vegetable salicylic acid; that from the pure oil of wintergreen, which is the only salicylic acid used in tongaline,

and is made in our laboratory.

We also make tongaline and lithia tablets—tongaline 5 gr., lithium salicylate 1 gr,—especially indicated in rheumatism and neuralgia, where there exists an excess of uric acid.

The tongaline and quinine tablets—tongaline $3\frac{1}{2}$ grs., quinia sulph. $2\frac{1}{2}$ grs.—are prepared in order to meet cases of a rheumatic and neuralgic tendency, when complicated with so-called malaria.

Samples mailed free to physicians on application. Mellier Drug Company, St. Louis.

Anæmic Patients Who Have Malarial Cachexia.

Dr. T. D. Crothers, editor of the *Quarterly Journal of Inebriety*, published under the auspices of the American Association for the Study and Cure of Inebriates, and who is an authority on neurosis, writes in his last number as follows: "Antikamnia and quinine are put up in tablet form, each tablet containing two and one-half grains of antikamnia and two and one-half grains of quinine, and is the most satisfactory mode of exhibition. This combination is especially valuable in headache (hemicrania), and the neuralgias occurring in anæmic patients who have malarial cachexia, and in a large number of affections more or less dependent upon the cachectic condition.

Kennedy's Extract of Pinus Canadensis.

J. L. Ridley, M. D., Huntsville, Ala., says: "I have used S. H. Kennedy's Extract of Pinus Canadensis, both white and dark. I can frequently cure gonorrhœa without any other remedy. I use either as an injection, but pre-

scribe the dark internally, where there is irritability about the mouth of the bladder. I have learned to regard it as a specific. In chronic cystitis I have derived great benefit from it, and in leucorrhœa it relieves when other remedies fail. It is a valuable remedy, and I have had marked success with it."

Test in Pharmacal Ethics.

Mr. E. A. Schubert of Fostoria, Ohio, in the course of a paper on pharmacal ethics, relates this account of a practical test of the professional integrity and competency of retail druggists in a given section of his state—a section, by the way, probably the equal in professional intelligence and honesty of the average community in Ohio and other states. "I espoused the thought," remarked Mr. Schubert, "that it would be a capital idea to write a prescription of easy composition and analysis to see how many druggists would fill it correctly. I set to work immediately mailing to each of fifty physicians one of the prescriptions, at the same time asking him to write it as a prescription of his own, send some friend with it to his druggist to have it filled, a copy taken and returned to me with the compounded prescription. Out of the fifty requests sent out, I received thirty-seven answers. The prescription called for a three-ounce preparation, but in placing them side I found twenty-one to be three-ounce preparations, seven were in size four ounces, while the rest ranged in size from five to eight ounces. It was to be an emulsion; nineteen were of that composition, the remainder were far from being true to name. In color,

when correctly filled, it would be nearly white; of these twenty-two were true in color, while the remainder ranged from a steel gray to all the known hues. The principal active ingredient was the acetate of morphine; thirteen only contained this, the remainder principally contained sulphate. Out of the entire number returned, eleven were found to be filled correctly. The remainder were base substitutions, either through ignorance or intention. Of the eleven that were correct, nine came from the hands of Ph. Gs.; the remaining two were compounded by old and reliable druggists in the city. Of the twenty-six not properly filled we found five Ph. Gs.; the remainder were country druggists having very little experience in this line and located, with but few exceptions, in towns of 6,000 inhabitants and less." Can it be possible that this sort of recklessness and ignorance characterizes the profession in other intelligent communities?—*Western Druggist*, August, 1895,

Book Notes.

PHYSICIANS VISITING LIST FOR 1896. Lindsay & Blakiston. Published annually for for 45 years.

This well known visiting list presents several improvements in the new edition for 1896.

More space has been allowed for writing the names and to the "Memoranda page"; a column has been added to the "Amount" of the weekly visits and a column for the "Ledger Page."

To do this without increasing the bulk or price, the reading matter and

memoranda pages have been rearranged had simplified.

The list for 75 and 100 patients will also have a special memoranda page as above, and hereafter will come in two volumes only, dated January to June July to December. While this makes a book better suited to the pocket, the chief advantage is that it does away with the risk of losing the accounts of a whole year should the book be mislaid.

The publishers announce that before making these changes they have personally consulted a number of physicians who have used the book for many years, and have taken into consideration many suggestions made in letters from all parts of the country.

No visiting list has been used to such an extent or for so long a time as this. There is none better suited to the work of the general physician in keeping easily and systematically his business accounts and memoranda.

TENDON GRAFTING—A New Operation for Deformities Following Infantile Paralysis, with Report of Successful Case. By Samuel E. Miliken, M. D., Surgeon-in-chief of the New York Infirmary for Crippled Children; Surgeon to the Infants' and Children's Hospital, 640 Madison avenue, New York.

At the meeting of the New York Medical Association, October 15, 1895, (*Medical Record*, October 26), Dr. Miliken presented a boy 11 years of age upon whom twenty months before he had successfully grafted part of the extensor tendon of the great toe into the tendon of the tibialis anticus muscle, the latter having been paralyzed since the child was 18 months old.

The case which was presented showed

the advantages of only taking part of the tendon of a healthy muscle, which was made to carry on the function of its paralyzed associate without in any way interfering with its own work.

The brace, which had been worn since 2 years of age, was left off, the patient walked without a limp, the talipes valgus was entirely corrected and the boy had become quite an expert on roller skates.

Dr. Milliken predicts a great field for tendon grafting in these otherwise hopeless cases of infantile paralysis, who heretofore have been doomed to the wearing of braces all their lives.

SURGICAL CLINIC HELD AT ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL FEBRUARY 10th, 1895. By H. O. Walker, M. D., Detroit, Mich.

This interesting paper gives the details of various interesting operations, among which are double castration for relief of enlarged prostate; perineal and inguinal abscesses with fistulae and stricture of the urethra, etc.

The editor of the "Review of Reviews," Astor Place New York, finds several incidents in this fall's political situation on which to comment with effect in the progress of the world for October; the part played by the liquor question in the New York campaign is very clearly described. The present difficulties of the United States Treasury and the bearings thereof on national politics are discussed. The opening of the Atlanta Exposition and the recent patriotic gatherings at Louisville and Chicamauga, the international yacht racing fiasco, the building of American battle ships and Lord Wolseley's appointment as Command-

er-in-chief of the British Army, are among the topics included in the month's survey. The Madagascar campaign, the massacre of missionaries in China, the Armenian question and progress of South Africa under Cecil Rhodes (whose portrait serves as the frontispiece of this number of the Reviews) are matters of international interest, which also pass under editorial review.

Our Duty in Cuba.

As for Cuba, it is the American doctrine that the European colonial system represents only a transitional stage. Cuba is an American country, and her political connection with Spain ought not to last longer than Cuba herself desires. It is monstrous that war should be waged in Cuba, and the whole land devastated by Spaniards because Cuba prefers to establish her own independent government. It is no duty of ours to assist Spain in holding Cuba. On the contrary, it is our duty at the earliest possible moment to recognize Cuba's belligerent rights and to give her moral sympathy in her struggle. At the present moment our government is incurring a large amount of expense in the attempt to keep Americans from going to Cuba. A reasonable amount of precaution on our own soil to prevent the fitting out of notorious filibustering expeditions must be exercised, under the terms of the existing treaties with Spain; but it certainly is a question whether our government is not showing misdirected zeal in sending ships to patrol the Cuban coast, lest some aid come to Cuba from Cuban friends and sympathizers in the United States. The question is a difficult one for government, and the Washington policy must not be condemned without good cause. —Review of Reviews.

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